

# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION

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SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1882.

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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HALE BROS. & CO.

## HALE'S BULLETIN

A Surprise to their Competitors!

A Benefit to their Patrons!

## EASTERN GOODS!

## EASTERN PRICES!

Moire Stripe Satin	90 cents per yard
Roman Stripe Satin	\$1 35 per yard
Ombre Shaded Satin	\$1 per yard
Black Satin	40 cents per yard
Black Silk	37 1-2 cents per yard
Black Silk Merveilleux	\$1 per yard
Black Silk-faced Velvet	75 cents per yard
Black Wool Cashmere	22 1-2 cents per yard
Brocade Grenadines	20 cents per yard
Pekin Striped Buntings	12 1-2 cents per yard
Plaid and Striped Dress Goods	12 1-2 cents per yard
Checked Carlin Suitings	15 cents per yard
Cordelaine Suitings	15 cents per yard
Pin-head Checks	25 cents per yard
Gray de Berge Suitings	5 cents per yard
Brockton Suitings	6 2-3 cents per yard
Pacific Lawns	12 1-2 cents per yard
Dumbarton Lawns	5 cents per yard
Piques (White Corded)	5 cents per yard
Piques (Figured)	7 cents per yard
Swiss Lawns	10 cents per yard
Victoria Lawns	10 cents per yard
Amoskeag and Canton Gingham	11 cents per yard
Dress Prints (Good Quality)	22 yards for \$1
Dress Prints (Better Quality)	20 yards for \$1
Dress Prints (Best Quality)	16 yards for \$1
Shirting Prints	18 yards for \$1
Indigo Blue Prints	10 cents per yard
American Cretonnes	12 1-2 cents per yard
Manchester Cretonnes	20 cents per yard
Amoskeag Strip Shirtings	12 1-2 cents per yard
Cassimeres for Boys' Wear	20 cents per yard
Turkey Red Table Damask	35 cents per yard
Brown Table Linen (All Pure Flax)	12 1-2 cents per yard
Toweling (All Pure Flax)	5 cents per yard
Towels, 21x44 (All Pure Flax)	25 cents each
Napkins, Bleached (All Pure Flax)	50 cents per dozen
Irish Linen for Shirt Bosoms (All Pure Flax)	25 cents per yard
Bed Ticking	10 cents per yard
Red Flannel (All-wool)	20 cents per yard
White Flannel	25 cents per yard
Canton Flannel	6 1-4 cents per yard
Brown Muslin	4 cents per yard
Lonsdale Muslin	10 cents per yard
White Rock Muslin	10 cents per yard
Fruit of the Loom	11 cents per yard
Waumatta	14 cents per yard
Lonsdale Cambric	14 cents per yard
10-4 Laconia Sheeting	30 cents per yard
10-4 Piquet Sheeting	32 1-2 cents per yard
Ladies' Brown Balbriggan Hose	30 cents per pair
Children's Brown-mixed Ribbed Hose	8 1-3 cents per pair
Ladies' Corsets (Broken Sizes)	25 cents per pair
Japanese Parasols	15 cents each
Silesia	10 cents per yard
English Cambric	5 cents per yard

## OUR BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

ALSO OFFERS GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

NOTE!—No Samples Given During This Week.

Orders by Mail receive special attention, and are filled the day they are received.

## HALE BROS. & CO.

829, 831, 833, 835 K street,

1026 NINTH STREET, SACRAMENTO.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Horrible Deed of a Texas Mother—Execution on the Scaffold—Unsuccessful Attempt at Suicide—Democratic Board of Control—Important Discovery in Guatemala—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

NEW YORK, April 21st.—William Sinden was hanged this morning in the yard of the City Prison for the murder of his landlady, Mrs. Margaret Crane, in January, 1881. The criminal met his fate with fortitude, and never showed any signs of fear from the moment the hangman's noose was put over his head. He was hanged by the neck, his hands fastened to the clip-hooks overhead and himself swung into the air. At 8:30 the procession of men from the prison, led by Sheriff Bove and Under Sheriff Stevens. After them walked Dr. Morgan, praying aloud, and immediately behind came the prisoner, walking calmly, having no fear of the gallows. The hangman's assistant was nervous, and forgot to lower the cap until he was reminded of it. Sinden's face twitched, but he merely said, "Hurry up." Pulling the cap down with a jerk, the assistant stepped in front of the people, and when Under Sheriff Stevens gave the signal it could not be seen by the hangman, and it was many seconds before the difficulty was discovered. The signal was given, and the man was shot up in the air five feet and settled back six inches, the arms and legs twitching convulsively. In three minutes the body was lowered fifteen inches, the head and neck six inches after the pulse ceased to beat, and the heart stopped its action in fifteen minutes after the drop fell. He was not lowered until a great number of people were gathered, that death was caused by strangulation.

ROLLA (Mo.), April 21st.—Geo. Behannon was executed here to-day in the presence of a large crowd. He had been sentenced to death for the murder of a woman, and was only guilty in the second degree. He died soon after the drop was sprung.

CORNING (Ark.), April 21st.—Bent Taylor was hanged here to-day for the murder of a woman.

WASHINGTON, April 21st.—Senators Miller and Fairie each took occasion to remind the Senate to-day that they intend to press the Chinese bill for consideration just as soon as the Mississippi river improvement bill.

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## PACIFIC SLOPE.

Found Dead in Bed—Rich Mineral Strike—Work of the Kern County Grand Jury—Justifiable Homicide—A Runaway Wife—Fishermen Drowned—Sunday Law Violator Convicted—Chinese Convicts at Folsom—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

STOCKTON, April 21st.—This morning at 3 o'clock a music teacher of Milton, thirty miles from this place, drove into town in company with Mrs. N. W. Hendricks, wife of a hotel-keeper of that place. Three hours later a constable from Milton reached here, and immediately arrested the music teacher, on a charge of grand larceny in stealing the horse and buckboard on which the couple drove to town. The prisoner was taken to Milton to-day, and Hendricks is endeavoring to have anything more to do with his wife.

The Kern County Grand Jury—The Great Water Suit.

BAKERSFIELD, April 21st.—The Grand Jury adjourned at 5 p. m. to-day, after a session of five days. They found eighteen indictments—one for grand larceny and three for perjury and fourteen for obstructing the game of faro. Judge Harry P. Thornton is here acting as associate counsel for the defense in the great water suit, in place of Judge Carter, who has been called elsewhere. The business before the Court is the setting of the statement of facts to go before the Supreme Court on the appeal, which has now occupied its attention for several days, and may continue to do so for a week more.

Another Debris Case.

DUTCH FLAT, April 21st.—A special officer from Sutter county has arrived here with injunction papers to serve on J. P. Hickey, in a debris suit brought by Sutter county in the Colusa County Court.

Another Sunday Law Violator Convicted.

OROVILLE, April 21st.—In the Justice Court to-day the third case of L. A. Simon, for violation of the Sunday law, returned a verdict of guilty.

Chinese Convicts in Folsom Prison.

FOLSOM, April 21st.—The total number of prisoners in the State Prison at Folsom, April 20th, is 603. Of these there are 57 Chinese, 240 of whom are in the second degree, 10 in the first degree, 2 in the second degree, 1 in the first degree, 3 grand larceny, 2 felony, 1 embezzlement.

Justifiable Homicide.

NAPA, April 21st.—Ex-Sheriff Zoller, who lately killed W. P. Lockwood, was today discharged by the Justice of the Peace, on the ground that the deed was committed in self-defense.

Rich Mining Strike.

SPARKSVILLE, April 21st.—While running a cut in the Blue Point mine yesterday the workmen opened into a rich bed of blue gravel. It is by far the richest strike ever known here, paying from \$8 to \$10 to the pan.

Found Dead in Bed.

WATSONVILLE, April 21st.—An old resident named Henry Malcolm was found dead in his bed this morning. The coroner's jury found that he died of heart disease.

The Anti-Chinese Agitation.

CANSON, April 21st.—At the anti-Chinese meeting held to-night, Chief Justice Leonard (Republican) and Mayor Gerrard (Democrat) presided. The meeting was largely attended and very enthusiastic. Judge Babcock (Republican) and Judge T. W. Hilly (Democrat) were also present. The names of the delegates to the anti-Chinese Convention at San Francisco.

Business Failure—Republican State Committee.

PORTLAND, April 21st.—Henry H. Klingel & Co., druggists, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities, \$20,000; assets, \$10,000. San Francisco houses are the principal creditors. The firm have been in business but a short time.

The Republican State Central Committee.

SPARKSVILLE, April 21st.—The Republican State Central Committee met to-day and elected Hon. Sol. Hirsch Chairman, and Hon. George A. Smith Secretary. John Wilson, a miller at Smith Bros. & Co. Watson



## AGRICULTURAL.

### MATTER PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

#### The Farmer's Rest—What Supplies Great Britain with Wheat—Oatmeal—Orange Seed—Etc.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain is the chief wheat market of the world, and hence the different wheat importations from the different wheat-growing countries furnish a clue to the relative production of wheat by these countries. From this history good authorities estimate the world's production of wheat at 2,000,000,000 bushels per annum, divided among the different countries as follows:

1. United States	400,000,000
2. India	330,000,000
3. Russia	290,000,000
4. France	220,000,000
5. Spain	100,000,000
6. Italy	90,000,000
7. Germany	120,000,000
8. Turkey	90,000,000
9. United Kingdom	90,000,000
10. Austria-Hungary	80,000,000
11. South America	20,000,000
12. Australia	20,000,000
13. Holland and Belgium	20,000,000

Total estimate, 2,000,000,000 bushels.

From these countries Great Britain draws her supplies, and they are, therefore, in competition with each other, both as to the amount furnished and the price at which they can furnish it. It would be interesting to examine the records of imports of wheat into Great Britain for the past twenty years, showing in detail the amount per year furnished by each contributor during that period; but as we have not the figures at hand, we will place before our readers such imports for the last five months ending on the 31st of January, 1883, and 1881-1882. It will be remembered that the crop of the five months ending on the 31st of January, 1883, and the corresponding months ending on the 31st of January, 1882, it will be remembered that the crop of the United States for 1882 was largely in excess of an average crop, and the crop of 1881 was much less than the average crop. These facts will explain why the amount drawn from the United States for the former period are so much larger than it was for the latter, and must not be taken as indicating that we are falling behind in our production of wheat. Here is a statement showing the amount of wheat and flour imported into Great Britain during the five months ending January 31, 1883, and five months ending January 31, 1882, and countries from which said amounts were exported:

#### WHEAT—COUNTRY.

Country.	1881-82.	1882-83.
United States	3,331,000	3,331,000
Russia	382,414	382,414
Germany	343,973	343,973
France	1,288	1,288
Turkey	150,540	150,540
Spain	100,000	100,000
Italy	90,000	90,000
United Kingdom	90,000	90,000
Austria-Hungary	80,000	80,000
South America	20,000	20,000
Australia	20,000	20,000
Holland and Belgium	20,000	20,000
Total	7,937,490	7,937,490
United States—Atlantic	1,472,238	1,472,238
United States—Pacific	1,858,752	1,858,752
Total	15,528,734	15,528,734
Total to all countries	23,461,024	23,461,024

#### WHEAT—PERCENTAGE.

Country.	1881-82.	1882-83.
United States	3.65	3.65
Russia	1.63	1.63
Germany	1.63	1.63
France	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0.66	0.66
Spain	0.44	0.44
Italy	0.44	0.44
United Kingdom	0.90	0.90
Austria-Hungary	0.33	0.33
South America	0.09	0.09
Australia	0.09	0.09
Holland and Belgium	0.09	0.09
Total	100.00	100.00

#### WHEAT—PERCENTAGE.

Country.	1881-82.	1882-83.
United States	3.65	3.65
Russia	1.63	1.63
Germany	1.63	1.63
France	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0.66	0.66
Spain	0.44	0.44
Italy	0.44	0.44
United Kingdom	0.90	0.90
Austria-Hungary	0.33	0.33
South America	0.09	0.09
Australia	0.09	0.09
Holland and Belgium	0.09	0.09
Total	100.00	100.00

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Country.	1881-82.	1882-83.
United States	3.65	3.65
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Germany	1.63	1.63
France	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0.66	0.66
Spain	0.44	0.44
Italy	0.44	0.44
United Kingdom	0.90	0.90
Austria-Hungary	0.33	0.33
South America	0.09	0.09
Australia	0.09	0.09
Holland and Belgium	0.09	0.09
Total	100.00	100.00

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United States	3.65	3.65
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Germany	1.63	1.63
France	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0.66	0.66
Spain	0.44	0.44
Italy	0.44	0.44
United Kingdom	0.90	0.90
Austria-Hungary	0.33	0.33
South America	0.09	0.09
Australia	0.09	0.09
Holland and Belgium	0.09	0.09
Total	100.00	100.00

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Country.	1881-82.	1882-83.
United States	3.65	3.65
Russia	1.63	1.63
Germany	1.63	1.63
France	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0.66	0.66
Spain	0.44	0.44
Italy	0.44	0.44
United Kingdom	0.90	0.90
Austria-Hungary	0.33	0.33
South America	0.09	0.09
Australia	0.09	0.09
Holland and Belgium	0.09	0.09
Total	100.00	100.00

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United States	3.65	3.65
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France	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0.66	0.66
Spain	0.44	0.44
Italy	0.44	0.44
United Kingdom	0.90	0.90
Austria-Hungary	0.33	0.33
South America	0.09	0.09
Australia	0.09	0.09
Holland and Belgium	0.09	0.09
Total	100.00	100.00

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United States	3.65	3.65
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France	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0.66	0.66
Spain	0.44	0.44
Italy	0.44	0.44
United Kingdom	0.90	0.90
Austria-Hungary	0.33	0.33
South America	0.09	0.09
Australia	0.09	0.09
Holland and Belgium	0.09	0.09
Total	100.00	100.00

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Country.	1881-82.	1882-83.
United States	3.65	3.65
Russia	1.63	1.63
Germany	1.63	1.63
France	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0.66	0.66
Spain	0.44	0.44
Italy	0.44	0.44
United Kingdom	0.90	0.90
Austria-Hungary	0.33	0.33
South America	0.09	0.09
Australia	0.09	0.09
Holland and Belgium	0.09	0.09
Total	100.00	100.00

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Germany	1.63	1.63
France	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0.66	0.66
Spain	0.44	0.44
Italy	0.44	0.44
United Kingdom	0.90	0.90
Austria-Hungary	0.33	0.33
South America	0.09	0.09
Australia	0.09	0.09
Holland and Belgium	0.09	0.09
Total	100.00	100.00

#### WHEAT—PERCENTAGE.

Country.	1881-82.	1882-83.
United States	3.65	3.65
Russia	1.63	1.63
Germany	1.63	1.63
France	0.02	0.02
Turkey	0.66	0.66
Spain	0.44	0.44
Italy	0.44	0.44
United Kingdom	0.90	0.90
Austria-Hungary	0.33	0.33
South America	0.09	0.09
Australia	0.09	0.09
Holland and Belgium	0.09	0.09
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## AT SAN FRANCISCO.

### EASTER MUSIC—LORING CLUB CONCERT—HOW THEY DRESS.

#### A Visit to a Decorative Art Cottage—What Some of the New Art Work Costs—Etc.

(Regular correspondence of the Record-Union.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1883.

There is a triumph in Easter. To be sure we begin the day with colored eggs, and there is nothing sublime in the custom of new bonnets, but these are not the chief symptoms. The salient points are the music and the flowers, and the music is always of that soaring, rejoicing, celebratory kind which has come to seem set to Easter. The "praise services" of the evening are in harmony with the idea, and it is enough to make any heart swell when the multitude lifts itself like a bent head and its mighty voice mingles with the crash of the organ, the strident sweetness of the cornet and the undertone of greater instruments of brass. A woman's voice has always a bird in it; perhaps that is the reason why, at Easter, prominence is given to that subtle gladness springing along the triumphant bird voice which echoes in a woman's tone. Why, one of our singers is known as

"THE WISH WREN."

And if ever there was a bird in the voice of human being it belongs to Mrs. Tippet. She sang last night at the Loring Club concert, and her entrance was received with a burst of applause. Her dress was white, unrelieved by any color















## MANHATTANISM.

CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT'S PECULIAR  
RELATIONS TO HORACE GREELEY.

Financial Surprises of the Great Journal-  
ist's Estate—Notorious Fifth Avenue  
Mansion Transformed—Gossip.

(Correspondence of the Record-Union.)

NEW YORK, April 16, 1882.  
The suicide of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, about which people are still talking, is because he was the brother of the richest man, probably, in all America, recalls his relation to Horace Greeley as a persistent bore and borrower. Cornelius J. was most unfortunate in respect of physical and mental qualities, and gave his family so much trouble for many years that his members were doubtless relieved by the news of his self-destruction. It sounds cynical, though it is strictly true, that almost the only fact connected with such a man that can be welcome to his kindred is his death. He was frequently contumacious, evil, and malicious. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's eldest son, and the favorite grandson of the old Commodore, and as the younger man is as unlike his uncle as possible, the confusion of names was the reverse of the pleasure to the former. Vanderbilt is at least a good name to borrow money on.

As Cornelius J. very early discovered, but he used it so freely in this way, without troubling himself about payment, that it soon ceased to benefit him. His father repeatedly settled his obligations; but finding that he was a confirmed gambler, he told the acquaintances of his son that any body who lent him money must lend it on his own responsibility. About this time, Cornelius J. formed a close intimacy, on his side, with Horace Greeley, who, as his friends will know, had no capacity to get rid of importunate or adhesive people of any kind. Anybody could get almost anything out of Greeley, from the contents of his pocket book to an editorial in the *Tribune*, and he would stick to it, and would not be deterred by limited intelligence, he had enough to detect this peculiarity in the illustrious journalist. He literally haunted him, not in his private office alone, but everywhere. He piled him with questions which were so simple that they were answered by him, and he was advised beforehand of all the editor's movements. If the latter were going to Albany or Washington on some political errand, he would be sure to find him on the train. If he was going to Rochester, he would attend an agricultural fair, or for Chicago to lecture, Vanderbilt would be at the station before him, ready to accompany him, if need be, to the ends of the earth.

Many asked, "Why does Greeley permit himself to be so easily duped by a man who is so totally uninteresting, who cannot talk, nor tell a story, nor sing a song?" Probably the journalist could not have explained the mystery himself. Cornelius J. pursued him, and he submitted to the pursuit. Of course the latter, in this way, while borrowing money, in small sums and large sums. As he had previously exhausted his credit in other quarters, the journalist became his main dependence.

The old Commodore having heard that his grandson was employing the editor of the *Tribune* as he had employed so many others, he was annoyed by the intelligence, especially as he had taken pains to advise the fact that he would not pay any more of his grandson's debts. Consequently, he one day entered the journalist's den, accessible through the counting-room of the old *Tribune* building, and found him filled up, as usual, in his chair, scratching away at manuscript as if he had not a second to spare.

"Mr. Greeley, I understand you are lending my son, Cornelius, money," he said.

No response. Scratch, scratch, scratch.

"I don't want you or anybody to lend him money. I allow him enough to live on comfortably; but he has no business, and whatever he gets does him no good."

"DO YOU HEAR ME, MR. GREELEY?"

Scratch, scratch, scratch; the journalist never lifting his head.

The Commodore grew angry; he was not accustomed to such treatment. "I want you to know, Mr. Greeley," he resumed, "that I won't pay a cent of any of Cornelius' debts."

Scratch, scratch, scratch. Then, without looking up, the editor said in his well-known tone, "Who the devil asked you to?"

The Commodore rushed out of the room, perfectly amazed that a poor devil, as he regarded Greeley to be, should be so indelicate to even scornful of him, his millions.

Some persons were wont to say, during Greeley's life, that he was a weakness for wealth. Nothing could be more untrue. His weakness was the other way. His intimates have heard him declare more than once, "I hate a rich man."

Cornelius J. had borrowed more than \$50,000 of the *Tribune's* chest at the time of the latter's death; and yet the lender was perfectly cognizant of his notorious reputation. The Commodore, hearing after Greeley's death that his two daughters lacked ready means, volunteered to give them \$5,000 each in first mortgage 6 per cent. Harlem Railroad bonds—not, he said, that he owed the estate anything, but out of regard to their father's memory.

That regard was due, I am confident, to the snubbing he got from Greeley on the occasion mentioned in the *Tribune*. The Commodore could not repress his respect for a hard-working journalist who could afford to despise one of the richest men of the nineteenth century.

As is well known, Cornelius J., when he received \$1,000,000 from the compromise of his suit with William H. Vanderbilt, nearly two years ago, discharged, contrary to all expectation, his debt to Horace Greeley, with interest.

How much the *Tribune* philosopher would be surprised, were he conscious of the occurrences in this world, to learn that the money he had lent to Cornelius J. Vanderbilt had been returned; that a lot of wild land in Western Virginia, which his father's estate had been buying, just after the war, had lately been sold to advantage, and that the "solid" *Tribune* shares—the owned seventeen, I believe—has not paid a dollar of dividend since his death—a period of more than ten years, which is a little important now that one of his daughters has just died.

I am sure, have exchanged one share of the stock for the Vanderbilt debt and the West Virginia land included. Investments are as uncertain as politicians.

Walking through Fifth Avenue, yesterday, I observed that the house at the northeast corner of Fifty-second street is being turned into an apartment-house. This once notorious dwelling has already lost much of its notoriety, so rapidly does New York move, so soon are its events forgotten. It was for years the residence of Madame Restell, who there plied her hideous trade, and there, through some wild terror of the law she had always bravely defied, she had been driven to her death.

She bought several adjoining lots through an unknown agent when that part of the avenue was up town, and on the corner lot she put up a showy, flaming structure which long drew the eyes of masculine passers-by, while New York women never seemed to see it. It blazed red estate, in the immediate vicinity, for years. If it had been a source of plague, it could not have been more avoided. Solitary and shunned, it stood; the adjacent lots remaining vacant. Nobody would have been there; they had no price; the ill-fame of that woman had blighted the entire block.

When she committed suicide, she emphasized her crimes, and added to the horror of the place.

Before her death a shrewd man bought three lots adjoining her house, and decided to erect on them a handsome apartment-

house, believing that a number of families would live where a single family would not, as if the supposed dishonor of a locality, by being shared, would be in some manner canceled. He was right. His apartment-house, the Osborne, rented readily at high prices, although if designed for one family alone, it would have remained deserted for an indefinite time. Now the Restell mansion, as it was formerly called, is also to be converted into an apartment-house, and it will doubtless bring in a handsome revenue after its transformation. But left in its original shape, no respectable person would occupy it, although the woman who rendered it infamous has been dead three years. Any dreadfully, widely-bruited crime will irreparably injure a house as a private residence, and coupled with such a pursuit as Madame Restell followed, will for a great while render it valueless. But apartment houses prove exceptional for the reason I have named—that a number of persons are not deterred from doing in conjunction what one family could hardly live in time to do.

An example of the harmful influence of crime might have been seen in the Nathan murder in Twenty-third street, years ago. The house was then one of the most desirable in the neighborhood. But the stain of blood caused people to avoid it. It was to let for a long while; nobody would take it. Then it was offered as a domicile; yet no one would have it. Finally it was decided to turn it to commercial purposes; so it became an express office, and is such to this day.

Much the same is true of the house in which Mrs. Hull was murdered on Forty-second street. Although a fine house, it remained long unoccupied, and was eventually used for a boarding-house, where most persons live rather from need than choice. There can be little doubt that, even in this age and in this materialistic capital, there is far more superstition than is commonly thought. Independent of the additionally being caused where a great crime has been committed, many persons unquestionably have a superstitious feeling on the subject that makes them avoid such a place insidiously.

It is reported—with how much truth I know not—that Rev. George C. Miln, of Chicago, who recently avowed his skepticism from the pulpit, intends to come to this city and establish a non-sectarian, independent, rationalistic organization, somewhat akin to the Society for Ethical Culture, and to be to it what Professor Felix Adler is to the Society for Humanitarianism. He understands that there is ample field here for such labor, and that many of the churches will ultimately take that form.

The exodus to Europe this year promises to be much larger than it has been during any previous year. All the steamers are rapidly filling up, and it is estimated that more than 40,000 of our countrymen will go abroad—nearly 15,000 more than have ever gone before. The number of Europeans who come to this country is also increasing. All the steamers are rapidly filling up, and it is estimated that more than 40,000 of our countrymen will go abroad—nearly 15,000 more than have ever gone before. The number of Europeans who come to this country is also increasing.

Anna Dickinson has again been offered, I am told, a handsome price for the pursuit. Of course the latter, in this way, while borrowing money, in small sums and large sums. As he had previously exhausted his credit in other quarters, the journalist became his main dependence.

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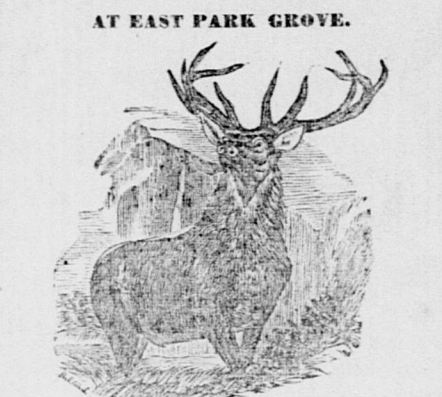
## AMUSEMENTS.

## Foresters' Picnic

Court Capitol, No. 6742, A. O. F.,

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1882,

AT EAST PARK GROVE.



THIS PICNIC PROMISES TO BE ONE OF THE largest ever held in this city. A large body of men and women will be present, and the picnic will be a most enjoyable one. The picnic will be held at East Park Grove, on Monday, May 1, 1882. The picnic will be a most enjoyable one.

## PICNIC.

The Farmers and Grangers

OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY,

WILL HOLD THEIR ANNUAL PICNIC AT

BEACH'S GROVE, at Freeport,

MAY 2, 1882.

By order of the Committee—P. G. Rich, J. G. Hite, D. G. Weller, Hon. Wm. Johnston, Stanton Myers and Jas. A. Moore.

A. O. F. Privileges.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL

MONDAY, April 24th, for Refreshments and

entertainment at the Annual Picnic of the Farmers and Grangers of Sacramento County, to be held at Beach's Grove, on Monday, May 2, 1882. Bids to be left with Henry Long, at the Fulton Market, corner Fifth and K streets, where all information may be had.

APRIL 24th, at 10 o'clock.

McCleary's Patent

ROLLER

FLOUR!

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

C. McCleary & Co., SACRAMENTO, MILLS,

now manufacture a grade of ROLLER FLOUR, fully equal to the WASHINGTON, or any other Minnesota High-grade flour, and of superior quality, strongest and best for family flour in the market.

McCleary & Co., Sacramento, Mills.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

## GRAND OPENING

AT

EAST PARK!

EAST PARK WILL BE OPEN ON SUNDAY

NEXT, April 24th, for the

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

By the Sacramento Hussars' Band of 20

Pieces.

The undersigned most respectfully invites the public, and to possess to make East Park one of the best public resorts in California. Come one, come all, and judge for yourself. The street cars will run to and from East Park on Sunday, every day. Admission free. The hall will be let for parties.

W. G. DEERMAN, Lessee.

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# THE DEBRIS QUESTION.

SUMMARY OF COL. MENDELL'S REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

What is Threatened—What should be Done—What it Will Cost—Do It—Statistics.

The following is a summary of the report of Colonel G. H. Mendell, of the United States Engineer Corps, made to the Secretary of War, and transmitted recently to Congress.

The report is dated January 26, 1882, and was made in accordance with the following clause in the river and harbor act of 1850, viz.: "The Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause to be made such examination and survey as may be necessary to devise a system of works to prevent injury to the navigable waters of California from the debris from the mines, and the estimates of the cost of such works, and report the result of such examination, survey and estimates of cost of proposed works, made in pursuance hereof, to Congress at its next session."

**SURVEYS.**  
The surveys and examinations on which the report is based were made from the Tuolumne river on the south to the Feather river on the north. As neither the Trinity nor Klamath rivers are navigable streams they were not examined within the scope of the inquiry, although a large amount of mining debris is dumped into their beds.

Careful studies and detailed surveys were made of the Yuba, Bear and American rivers, on which streams it is proposed to build retaining bars or dams.

## DESCRIPTION OF MINING FIELD.

The auriferous drift deposits extend from the Merced river to Chico creek along the western slope of the Sierra, a distance of 150 miles, and are also found along the coast range on the Klamath and Trinity rivers. They extend in elevation from the plains to 1400 or 1500 feet above sea level. They are in many places covered by a volcanic flow—either basalt or tuffaceous ashes—and have been, in very many places, cut through by the mountain streams. These mountain streams are some times from 1,000 to 2,500 feet below the ancient channels, and to this fact is due the possibility of working the mines to advantage by hydraulic mining.

The material found in these ancient river beds is generally heavy at the bottom—consisting of boulders, large gravel and sand, finely comminuted and well sorted, and disintegrating action of powder—getting finer and finer with increasing height, and with frequent beds of clay-pipe and sand in the upper deposits. The debris is generally in places from 150 to 200 feet. The accepted theory now is that these rivers were filled with debris brought down by their own currents.

Where the gold is concentrated near the bed-rock the mine is worked by the drift process, but generally, however, the pay is not concentrated, but diffused throughout the gravel in increasing proportions, from top to bottom, and the only way, in this general case, to get the gold is by the so-called hydraulic mining. For this it is necessary that there should be dumping facilities, a supply of water, and that the gravel should not be covered too deeply with volcanic drift.

## HYDRAULIC MINING INDUSTRY.

In a certain sense all mining is hydraulic, as water is indispensable in the separation of the gold in all the processes of mining. What is now known technically as hydraulic mining is the use of water in large quantities under pressure to disintegrate the gravel, with the aid of powder and labor, does the excavating and also transports the material washed to the dump. The comparatively moderate amount of human labor required is the secret of the cheapness of this kind of mining.

The excavating power of the large streams of water now often used is generally largely in excess of the transporting capacity of the sluice, and hence the grade of the sluice is the most important factor, so far as the amount of material removed is concerned. The duty of a miner's inch (one miner's inch for twenty-four hours equals about 2,500 cubic feet of water) varies according to differences in sluice grade and character of material, being much greater in light surface gravel than in the bottom heavy material.

According to the State Engineer, the amount of material moved each year on the waters of the Sacramento river is shown by the following table:

Sluice	Miner's inches	Value of material
Yuba river	3,000,000	\$1,000,000
Yuba river	3,000,000	\$1,000,000
Yuba river	3,000,000	\$1,000,000
Yuba river	3,000,000	\$1,000,000
Yuba river	3,000,000	\$1,000,000

From the Census to the Tuolumne and the San Joaquin rivers, it is estimated that 3,384,370 miner's inches are annually used, resulting in the washing away of 7,414,465 cubic yards of material.

The successful discharge of these mines requires deep bed-rock tunnels and long canals with large storage reservoirs. The extent and boldness of these engineering works are calculated to excite the admiration of the world. One of these tunnels alone cost \$500,000. The mining canals in the State aggregate over 6,000 miles in length. The storage reservoirs on the waters of the Sacramento have a united capacity of 7,000 million cubic feet of water (57,000 million gallons).

The total amount of capital invested in the California mining industry is estimated at \$100,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 is invested in the hydraulic mining industry. These estimates are, of course, generalizations, and may, as to the hydraulic mines, be excessive. A detailed list, however, of the expenditures of nine hydraulic companies shows a capital investment by them of \$102,238,477, and which gives an idea of the magnitude of the industry.

In seventeen counties of the State mining is the principal industry, and in many of them, such as Nevada and Trinity, it is the basis for all industries, in the sense that if it did not exist the population would mainly disappear.

The gold and silver product of California from 1848 to December 31, 1881, has been about \$1,748,000,000, of which much the greater portion either has been exported or the direct washings by man of the ancient river channels, or from the deposits in the modern streams, which received their gold from the natural erosion of the mountains.

It is reasonable to be supposed that hundreds of millions of dollars yet remain untouched in these precious channels. The annual product of the precious metals for the past two years in the State has varied from eighteen to twenty million dollars. Of this, earth washings probably produce about ten millions per annum, although Professor Whitney, in his last work, places the larger estimate of \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000 per annum.

For 1881, the product from the gravel mines on the San Joaquin and Tuolumne rivers was \$1,705,019, although three of the leading mines were closed, by injunction from Judge Keyser, for the best months of the year. Had these mines been worked, the total product for the year for this ridge would have probably been \$2,000,000.

The yield of gold per cubic yard in the mines varies greatly, it being practically to work light surface gravel only paying four and three-fourths cents per cubic yard; the lower heavy gravel must give a much larger yield to be profitable. The yield per cubic yard in a large number of mines ranges from a few cents up to \$1.50.

**QUARTZ, DRIFT AND RIVER MINING.**  
Quartz, drift and river mining contribute a considerable quantity of debris, and which can be expected to remain where discharged from the mines. The product of the quartz mine is impalpable sand; the drift miner leaves the boulders in the mine and brings out only the gravel; the Chinese river miners quarry extensively the beds of the rivers in low stages, which, though it makes no addition to the amount of gravel in the river bed, disturbs the equilibrium and facilitates the movement down stream. These causes contribute, in a sensible degree, to the evils due to mining.

Professor Price estimates that the quartz mine contribute one million cubic yards per annum of powdered sand. It is also stated that one drift mine contributes 100,000 yards per annum.

**LITIGATION BETWEEN FARMERS AND MINERS.**  
The miners on Bear river were enjoined by Judge Keyser in the case of Keyes vs. Little York et al., from fouling or corrupting the waters of the stream. Among the defendants in this suit were several drift miners. This decision was overruled by the Supreme Court on a technical point.

The distinction between different kinds of mining, so far as they relate to the beds of water-courses as places of deposit, are distinctions of degree, and not of principle. As practiced at present, they all foul the waters

of the streams. The impalpable sand produced by quartz mines is borne by currents to the greatest facility, and are deposited in places where currents are reduced to little or nothing. The debris from the drift mines is smaller in size than that from the hydraulic mines.

To what extent mining can be prosecuted under the conditions expressed in this decree, remains to be seen. Quartz tailings may to some extent be impounded in reservoirs; with drift tailings it would be more difficult. Hydraulic mining could not be carried on under such adverse conditions.

**NATURAL WASHINGS.**  
The valleys of the Po and Sacramento resemble each other greatly, being about the same size and having similar chains of mountains on either side. According to Quille the times required by various rivers, acting through natural agencies, to remove an average thickness of one foot of rock from their drainage areas, is as follows:

River	Years
Duane	6,546
Mississippi	4,000,000
Ganges	2,388
Po	729

Applying the Mississippi rate of erosion to the Sacramento, there would result 5,592,110 cubic yards of material, or 1.9 cubic yards each year. Applying the Po rate, there would be 43,000 yards per year, and with the Ganges rate, 13,000 yards, as the result. On the basis of the Po rate, the debris from the Sacramento valley. The rate of denudation may be roughly stated on the Sacramento as being more than that on the Mississippi and less than that on the Po.

Applying the Po rate of denudation to the basin of the Yuba, Bear and American rivers (about 600 miles of area), there results 6,400,000 cubic yards per annum, while the mining denudation of these basins is about 31,000,000 cubic yards.

This shows that continued accumulations in the river beds occur, even when mining operations contribute more material than the floods can transport, and that if mining were to cease now, the floods being able to transport considerably more material than that due to natural erosion, would then be in a condition to attack deposits in the beds, which are comparatively so long as the floods are over added as they now are.

**CHANGES IN NAVIGABLE WATERS.**  
The low-water mark of Sacramento in 1880 was 73 and in 1881 65 feet above that of 1849. Making all allowances for differences in rainfall and reservoir supply of water from the mines, it is probable that the low-water plane has been raised some six feet since 1849. The bed of the Feather river has been raised 10 feet at Marysville and 5 feet at its mouth. This increase in the low-water grades of these streams adds to their transporting power.

The steady increase in the low-water plane at Sacramento indicates that the relation now existing between erosion and sedimentation is not that of a stable equilibrium, and for the present we must look for an increase of slope. This elevation of the river bed is not accompanied by an equal increase in the height of the banks, and hence the abandonment of existing channels is a consequence to be apprehended. On the Yuba and Bear rivers, the beds are now higher than the adjoining country.

A careful comparison of official charts shows that from 1850 to 1875 San Francisco Bay had suffered a change, that the ship channel in San Francisco Bay from 1850 to 1875 had narrowed about one-fifth, the ruling depth of water remaining unchanged in 1875; that a depth of 2,000 yards had been made in the lower three and one-half miles of the Sacramento, and 500,000 yards in the San Joaquin from 1867 to 1878; that the shoal in Suisun Bay had increased since 1867, and that deposits have in recent years been made in Carquinez Strait.

**DEPOSITS OF DEBRIS IN YUBA, ETC.**  
Near the mines, near Bear river has been found some 150 feet of deposit, Sheep Hollow 250 feet, and Greenhorn creek 200 feet. In 1878 it was estimated that there were deposited in Bear river and tributaries 122,000 cubic yards of debris.

In 1879 Mr. Manson estimated 72,000,000 cubic yards in the Yuba (not including the much larger amounts in the various tributaries of the Yuba).

On the lower Yuba, with a grade of ten feet per mile, sand greatly predominates; with grades of twenty to thirty feet per mile, the great debris of gravel and boulders, and grades of forty to fifty feet to the mile, the gravels are generally clear of material, except that of considerable size.

As to the American river, Mr. Manson reports to me that the North Fork now contains from twenty to twenty-five million cubic yards from above its junction with the Middle Fork, with a maximum depth of say 100 feet; the grade in which this material finds lodgment is forty-six feet per mile at the upper end, and twenty-three feet per mile at the lower end, after the two forks join, the volume of flood water is so great as to prevent large deposits. The debris washed from the mines on the North Fork forms an excellent example of one of the largest deposits of debris for agricultural purposes; from the mouth of the canyon to the Sacramento river some 100 miles of country has been covered, and the river bed raised from five to thirty feet.

The State Engineer estimated in 1880 that 15,200 acres of land on the Yuba had been covered by these deposits.

The question of denudation to lands, however, does not come under the scope of this investigation.

Generally, when the debris consists in part of heavy boulders or larger stones, it is supposed to be moved slowly; it thus forms a barrier which serves to impound above it a large amount of gravel which otherwise would have traveled further down the stream.

**GRAVEL WORKABLE BY THE HYDRAULIC PROCESS.**  
The quantity of auriferous gravel on the slopes of the Sierra is practically unlimited, but only a comparatively small portion of the whole deposit can be worked by hydraulic mining, by reason either of lack of fall, caping by volcanic drift, or poverty of the sluice. The exception of the mines tributary to the North Fork of the American (including Forest Hill) shows that they contain a workable gravel about 75,000,000 cubic yards, of which about 20,000,000 yards are at Gold Run.

On Bear River there remains about 50,000,000 yards. On the Yuba they may be assumed to be 70,000,000 yards. On the Feather the miners find natural storage for their debris; on the lower Feather, near Oroville, there seems to be no practical method of storing the debris.

On the Comanches and other southern rivers there are considerable amounts of gravel, but information at hand is not sufficient to warrant a reliable estimate. The average amount of gravel not subject to the hydraulic process, but which can be worked by drifting, must be considerable, and, as wages become cheaper, promises to take great proportions and to continue for several generations.

**REMEDIAL MEASURES.**  
It might be possible to deposit the debris in the lower reaches of the Sacramento. This, however, would require the diversion of the rivers. The cost would be great, and it must also be remembered that the mining mines on the San Joaquin and Tuolumne rivers are heavily taxed by the debris placed in them, and hence their beds, where inclosed by high banks, are rising year by year, and where there are no banks they are rising by the erosion of the river bed. This plan of relief, on account of these considerations, must be deferred.

Restraint in the mining streams themselves is the first and easiest step for relief, not only for debris coming in the future from the mines, but also to hold back the many millions of cubic yards already deposited in the Yuba, Bear and American rivers. It is gradually making its way toward the Feather and Sacramento.

Some dams or barriers can be placed in these mountain streams, which can be illustrated by a description of the one proposed for the Yuba. The location is at the mouth of Deer creek, near Marysville, with high rocky banks, the river 250 feet wide; the dam will be formed of heavy rubble-stone, blown from the adjoining cliffs, with a slope of 4 to 1 on the lower side, and 1 to 1 on the upper side, the stone on the lower side will be of large size, and placed in steps to diminish danger from the floods; the dam will first be built 75 feet high, and is calculated to hold back about 30,000,000 cubic yards.

These dams are not intended to be water tight, and being unable to store water, it is impossible to conserve them, in the event of breach, as capable of inflicting disaster upon riparian inhabitants below. Nor could a breach cause an unusual flow to any great distance of debris in a given flood, for the reason already established, that the debris is now fully loaded with all the material they are able to carry. The result of a breach, however serious, could therefore be only to restore conditions now existing. Moreover, it is impossible to conceive sudden and wholesale denudation of these structures.

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